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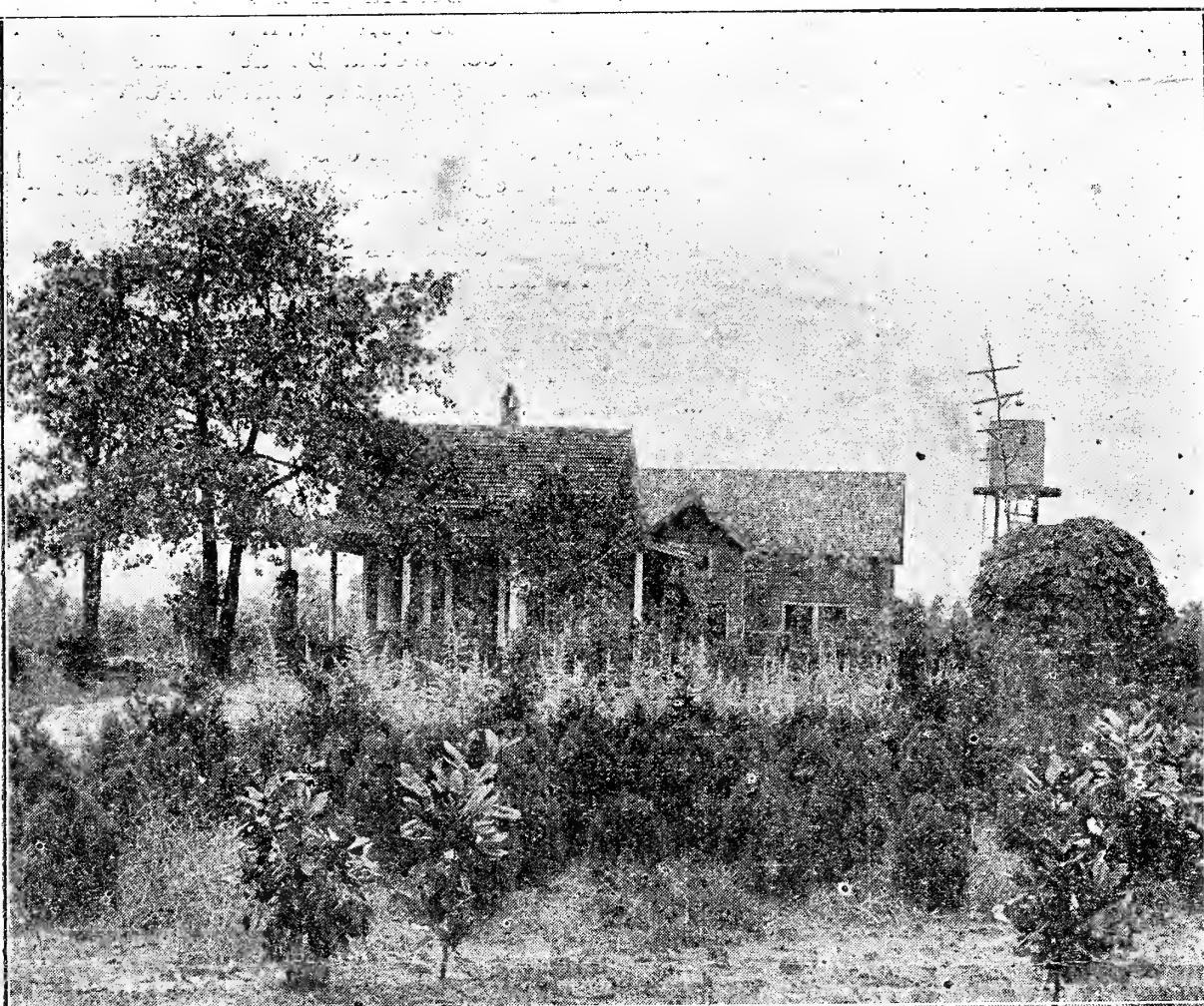
BUDDED PECAN TREES 4 1920 *

HARTWELL NURSERIES

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

HARTWELL, GEORGIA

S. W. PEEK, PROPR.



A REMINISCENCE

Thirty years ago, while walking over a nursery near Atlanta, Ga., I noticed a few little seedling pecan trees. From that moment dates my interest in the PECAN.

After considerable inquiry and correspondence regarding the nut I came to the conclusion that its culture in a commercial way would open up a new and profitable field for the South.

A few months later I planted one thousand pounds of fine nuts in nursery rows. This was the beginning of the first Pecan Nursery in Georgia. Ever since that time I have been growing and selling pecan trees. And the fact that I have never had a surplus at the end of a season seems to indicate that my trees have given general satisfaction. In proof of this I could produce numerous unsolicited testimonials, but I think the reader of this circular will appreciate my leaving them out.

THE PECAN

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Overlooked for centuries, the pecan has at last assumed its proper place at the head of the list of nuts. It has very aptly been termed the King of Nuts.

When I was making investigations regarding the pecan before planting my Nursery, I located, here and there in Georgia, and in other states, large trees fifty or more years of age, bearing in some instances several hundred pounds of nuts in a single season. While I did not think the results from these individual trees would be duplicated by every tree in an orchard, it was reasonable to assume that there were great possibilities in the pecan.

Much that has been written about pecan culture by way of advertising has been deceptive, but the facts regarding the industry when conducted in a sane and conservative manner prove that it is fast becoming one of the leading horticultural enterprises of the South.

It is true beyond question that the demand for pecan nuts of the best quality is practically unlimited, but the market requires nuts of the larger grades, combining size, thinness of shell, agreeable flavor and easy cracking qualities. To get nuts of this character it is necessary to plant budded or grafted trees of such varieties as are recommended by reliable nurserymen.

The pecan succeeds over a wide area of our country, taking in the cotton belt and several other states farther north and west. The trees will probably thrive wherever the hickory grows, but how far north the nuts will mature is a matter that must be determined by experiment. It adapts itself to a great variety of soils. In fact, the pecan thrives on almost any kind of well drained land that will make good crops of corn or cotton. There is not much danger of getting the land for the pecan orchard too rich if the best results are to be obtained.

The trees begin to bear as early as the apple, and their yield continues to increase until they are thirty or more years of age.

While the pecan tree is not free from diseases and insect pests, its enemies of this character are not as numerous as those of apples, peaches and some other fruits, and with reasonable care are kept under control.

It is necessary to succeed in pecan culture, as well as in other enterprises, to begin right and then continue right. First get the best trees of the best varieties from a reliable nurseryman, and then plant them properly in good ground that has been well prepared; then fertilize and cultivate.

In planting pecan trees it is important to dig large holes, removing at least a cubic yard of dirt—refilling the holes with the best surface soil as the trees are set.

In preparing the trees for planting, cut off the ends of all bruised roots and remove a portion of the tap root, if it has not already been cut short enough in digging.

It is not necessary to prune the tops of small trees but it is usual to cut off about one fourth of the tops of trees that are 5 to 6 feet high.

Little after-pruning will be necessary other than shaping the trees with low, symmetrical heads.

As the planting is going on keep the roots of the trees well covered with something moist until they can be placed in the holes and covered with dirt.

Be careful to set the trees as deep as they grew in the nursery, but do not set them more than two inches deeper.

FORTUNES IN PECANS

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, November 7th, 1914.

A small item published recently in The Constitution reported a shipment of 14,000 pounds of pecans from Dougherty county to Chicago, one firm being sponsor.

The price expected to be secured was 50 cents a pound.

That makes a total of \$7,000.

Now, deduct fixed and other charges, and it doesn't cost a mint of money to raise pecans, and there is quite a neat little balance remaining.

Had the land devoted to these pecans been planted in cotton, the profit would have been much smaller, for cotton is a costly crop, and eats up expense money and has to be tended like a child.

Incidentally, this firm hopes to ship, eventually, 40,000 pounds of pecans this season.

That's \$20,000.

From a line drawn through middle Georgia right south to the Florida line, virtually every county can produce pecans at a profit.

You have to wait a few years for the trees to mature.

But after they do, they stand and bear for a long time, putting money in the bank for you, and requiring only ordinary attention.

Every county in the pecan belt ought to produce this nut in quantities.

The market is inexhaustible.

The nut can be made a side product.

That pecan firm in Dougherty, for instance, isn't worrying this year and won't next, about cotton.

And when you come to think of it, that's a tangible advantage.

The Pecan succeeds all over the cotton belt, and in several states farther north and west. Get prices from—

HARTWELL NURSERIES, HARTWELL, GA.

The Original Pecan Nursery in Georgia

PECANS ON EVERY FARM

By J. B. Wight

The proverbial "all eggs in one basket" plan of farming is characteristic of the South and we are now suffering the consequences of our one-money crop system. Our finances are demoralized. We must have relief, but where to find it is the problem. In pecan growing we have a proven source of relief. Of course if one is searching for that which will give quick returns he had best plant potatoes, or cotton, or turnips—crops which, whether profitable or otherwise, are soon harvested; and an entirely new start has to be made the next year. He who lives from hand to mouth has little to encourage him in the pecan. But if one is looking for something that in the end will prove more satisfactory than growing cotton, in this magnificent nut which thrives so well in the cotton belt he has the solution of the question. When a tree is well established it is a permanency. Pecan growing is confined to the South, and we will have the world for a market when we are ready to supply it. As it is we import millions of dollars worth of other nuts from foreign countries every year. It is a well established fact that the demand for pecans grows faster than the supply of nuts. People are learning that to eat less meats and more nuts and fruits promotes longevity; and in this fact lies the assurance that neither this generation nor the next will see a glut in the market.

For Future Returns

The pecan is long-lived. He who sets an or-

chard may reasonably expect his grandchildren and great-grandchildren to reap the reward of his thoughtfulness. And yet the returns do not all go to the third and fourth generations.

* * * * *

Trees set on good land and properly cared for begin to bear in from four to six years; they come into profitable bearing in from ten to twelve years, and reach their maximum production in from 50 to 100 years.

Trees have been cut in Texas which by their rings were found to be from 200 to 400 years old. Instead of drawing their subsistence from the first few inches of soil, as do most of our annual crops, they feed in several feet of soil nearest the surface; and for this reason are probably less subject to the vicissitudes of wind and weather than almost any other tree. Putting out late in the spring, it is a rare occurrence that they are ever injured by frost. Rooting very deeply, their supply of moisture is generally adequate.

In talking a few months ago to probably the best posted man in the country on pecans, he remarked that ten acres in pecan trees fifteen years old ought to support the average family. The most experienced growers are of the opinion that when trees are well established, a pound of pecans can be as cheaply, if not more cheaply, grown than a pound of cotton. A bale of cotton per acre is very good farming; but here and there in almost every state in the pecan belt are individual trees that have borne from 400 to 500 pounds of nuts in a season.

An acre of good trees ought to average from 500 to 1000 pounds per year, and there is less expense in growing these than in growing an acre of cotton.

From premise to conclusion the reasoning is evident. In the cotton belt we do not want to give up its growth but we must throw off our present servile allegiance to cotton if our prosperity is to be assured. Diversification is the key to our success; and from one to twenty-five acres of pecans on every farm in the South would in twenty years go far toward bringing about our economic independence.

Added Value to the Farm

No one who has seen a large pecan tree but has been struck with its symmetry and beauty. There are few homes whose attractiveness would not be added to by having several pecan trees around the yard, garden and barn. In addition to the shade which they furnish they would also make glad the owner's pocketbook. And what is true of the farm is also true of most town and many city homes where there is room for one or more pecan trees.

* * * * *

After trees are set the land can be used to grow cotton, potatoes, vegetables, and in fact almost any farm or truck crop, until the trees come into profitable bearing. I know of nothing that in the end will be a more profitable investment for the average land owner than to set from one to twenty-five acres in pecans. But I do insist that no more trees be set than can be well cared for. One acre properly

cultivated is better than five acres indifferently looked after.

* * * * *

Three things are necessary to success with pecan trees: (a) healthy, vigorous trees, (b) good land, (c) proper cultivation and fertilization. If these points are carefully guarded the passing years will bring more and more of satisfaction with the investment. There are insect and fungus enemies to watch; but these are not so troublesome as those with which the peach, apple or orange grower has to contend. There are hundreds of growers who witness to the fact that intelligent care and forethought put into the pecan will abundantly reward the labor bestowed.

Twenty-seven years ago I read this advice from a veteran pecan grower who still abides with us: "Young man, set a pecan grove, and when you are old it will support you." I believed then that the advice was sound; I now know that it is so. Succeeding years have confirmed the wisdom of my early decision to be a pecan grower. And so I pass the word along: Young man, plant a pecan grove; it will help to make your days happier and your pocket heavier. It will lighten your burdens while here; and when you are gone your children and children's children will rise up and call you blessed.

Budded pecan trees, of the best varieties, can be obtained at reasonable prices from—

HARTWELL NURSERIES,
HARTWELL, GA.,
The Original Pecan Nursery in Georgia

HARTWELL NURSERIES

Established 1882

S. W. Peek, Prop.,

PECAN TREES A SPECIALTY

Hartwell, Georgia

The Original Pecan Nurseries
In Georgia

PEACH TREES AT LOW PRICES

I have about 2000 peach trees, 2 to 3 feet in height, to go at the following prices:

Less than ten, 7½c each.

Ten or more, 6c each.

VARIETIES

ARP BEAUTY

One of the best early yellow peaches; fruit medium to large, flesh yellow and of good quality. An excellent shipper. Semi-Cling.

BELLE OF GEORGIA

Large white, with red cheek; excellent quality, very prolific; freestone, a valuable market variety; July.

CARMAN

The standard market variety of its season; large creamy white, with deep blush, freestone; July 1st.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY

A large yellow freestone with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich and juicy.

ELBERTA

The well known market variety. July 15th.

HEATH CLING

Large, white, flesh white to the stone, sweet and juicy, very popular for preserving; September 1st.

HENRIETTA CLING

(Levy's Late

A large, yellow clingstone with crimson cheek; flesh sweet and of high quality.

HILEY (EARLY BELLE)

Large, creamy white, with beautiful red cheek, excellent quality; a very

These are vigorous, medium sized trees; they will transplant well, grow rapidly and bear as early as most of the larger grades planted at the same time.

I also have about 500 Hick's Everbearing Mulberries, 3 to 5 feet, at 8 cents each in quantities of ten or more. 10 cents each in quantities of less than ten.

prolific freestone and a fine shipper; July 1st.

MATTHEWS BEAUTY

Very large, yellow, with red cheek; one of the best late August yellow freestones.

MAYFLOWER

An extremely early red freestone, of large size and exceptional quality; a very valuable variety, recently introduced from North Carolina.

MOUNTAIN ROSE

Medium size, white, nearly covered with red, flesh white, and of rich flavor, one of the best July freestones.

SALWAY

Large, yellow, flesh deep yellow, slightly stained with red next to seed; firm and of good flavor; Sept. 1st.

SNEED

A valuable, very early peach, medium size, creamy white, fair quality, several days earlier than Alexander.

STEPHENS RARERIPE

Large, white, mottled with red, a hardy freestone of good quality; September 1st.

SUNRISE CLING

Resembles Heath Cling, ripening a few days later; a heavy and regular bearer and a good shipper.

S. W. PEEK, Prop.

Pack the dry dirt firmly around the lateral roots spread out in their natural position, leaving a few inches of loose soil on top. If the ground is very dry, water copiously after the trees are set. As the holes are filled, about two pounds of some good commercial fertilizer may be mixed with the soil. A liberal application of well rotted manure placed around the tree near the top of the ground will prove very beneficial.

Plant low-growing hoed crops in orchard, fertilizing heavily at every planting. In putting fertilizers around trees be careful to spread it out in a radius of several feet, depending on the size of the tree. The practice of growing leguminous crops in the orchard and turning them under cannot be too highly recommended. As the trees reach the bearing age fertilizers containing more potash and phosphoric acid well be required.

Pecan trees are planted at all distances from 30 to 70 feet apart. If planted 30 by 40 feet it will be a long time before it will be necessary to cut out any of the trees, and many crops of nuts can be obtained in the meantime.

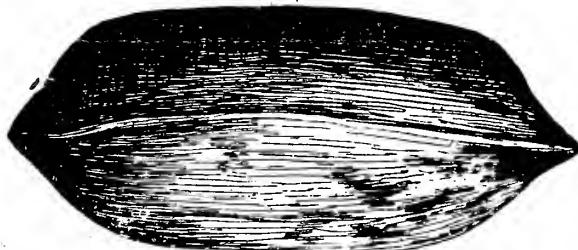
VARIETIES

As pecan culture is yet a young industry, only a few kinds have been sufficiently tested to prove their merits. A large number have been introduced with great claim to merit, but the only safe plan is to invest sparingly in the newer kinds until they are known to be worthy of cultivation.



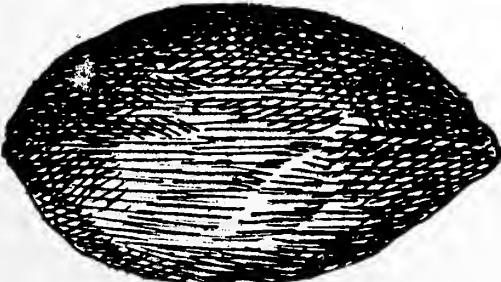
STUART

STUART—A good authority says that taking all things into consideration, Stuart is the finest pecan in the world. Nut large to very large; shell of medium thickness; kernel full and plump with a rich, sweet flavor. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. This variety is a very profuse pollen bearer and is useful for fertilizing other varieties. Stuart is succeeding over a very wide area, and is regarded by many as the safest and most profitable of all kinds for market planting.



VAN DEMAN

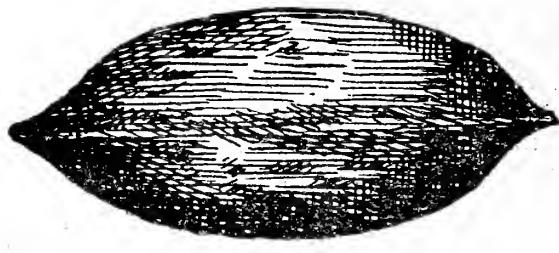
VAN DEMAN—This variety is another of the well known standards, and is regarded by many growers as second only to Stuart. Nut large oblong; shell very thin; partitions thin and soft; kernel plump, light brown, with a delicate, sweet flavor. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, with light green foliage. The original tree of this variety is said to be seventy or more years of age and still bearing large crops of nuts.



FRONTSCHER

FROTSCHER--A large thin-shelled nut of fine quality. Tree vigorous, healthy and productive. This is a well and favorably known variety that is succeeding over a wide area. It is regarded as one of the most profitable for general planting.

Schley.—Size medium to large, oblong, flattened; kernel of the best quality, separating easily from the thin shell; flavor rich and nutty. The tree is a vigorous, symmetrical grower, an early bearer and fairly prolific. One of the very popular varieties.



SCHLEY

Money Maker—Size medium; flavor and quality good; tree a vigorous grower and very prolific; said to succeed farther north than most varieties

James Papershell—This variety is medium to large in size, and has a very thin shell and rich kernel. Highly recommended by the introducer.

Pabst—Size large, oblong; kernel plump and quality good; shell medium soft; tree a strong, vigorous grower, and a productive early bearer. By some planters this is considered one of the most valuable commercial varieties.

Success—Large oblong: shell of medium thickness and quality very good. A promising recent introduction.

San Saba—Size small; shell very thin; kernel bright yellow and very plump, completely filling the shell. This is a beautiful little nut of the very highest quality.

Delmas—A recently introduced variety of fair quality; nut large, fairly well filled; tree a very vigorous grower and early bearer.

PRICES OF BUDDED TREES ON ROOTS 3 TO 4 YEARS OLD

	1	10	100
1 to 2 feet	.40	\$3.50	\$25.00
2 to 3 feet	.50	4.00	35.00
3 to 4 feet	.60	5.00	45.00
4 to 5 feet	.75	6.00	55.00
5 to 6 feet	\$1.00	8.50	75.00

Prices per thousand on application.

Terms: Cash with order.

It would not be possible in a circular the size of this to give all the details of pecan growing, but books and bulletins dealing with all subjects connected with this industry are now published and are easily obtained.

Every land owner in the region adapted to the pecan should plant some trees of this great American nut. If not a commercial orchard, then at least a few trees on the home grounds for both pleasure and profit.

As an ornament no deciduous tree surpasses the pecan, and the profits from a few well kept trees are often beyond expectation.

One of our best known Georgia pecan growers, after more than thirty years of experience with this nut in a careful and scientific way, gives this admonition: "Young man, plant a pecan grove. It will help to make your days happier and your pocket heavier. It will lighten burdens while here; and when you are gone your children and children's children will rise up and call you blessed."

GUARANTY.—All trees shipped from Hartwell Nurseries are guaranteed true to name, but if any should by accident be sent out under wrong label, they will be replaced free of charge or money repaid. No further responsibility is assumed.

My pecan trees are not all tap root—they have laterals.

S. W. PEEK, Propr.,

Hartwell, Ga.